

# The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1911.

## "A LESSON TO CANADIAN FARMERS."

In making an appeal to the Canadian farmer and fruit grower to vote for Reciprocity and secure the advantage of "larger markets," pro-Reciprocity organs such as the Times and Telegraph carefully avoid all reference to the "larger Canadian market" which the pact will throw open to the farmers and fruit growers of the United States. "Keep the issue clear," says the Times. "Canada is offered a larger free market for her natural products."

With the laudable intention to "keep the issue clear," The Standard submits the accompanying article from the Times, published on September 24, 1910—just four months before Mr. Pugsley's organ received its instructions to support the pact. The article, which gives a detailed account of wholesale importation of fruit from the United States in spite of the duty, was reprinted from the Toronto Telegram and we venture to say presents to the farmers and fruit growers of Canada one of the strongest arguments yet submitted against Reciprocity and in favor of a protected market for the Canadian producer.

The article as it appeared in the Times, headlines and all, is as follows:—

### FRUIT FROM WEST INVADING THE EAST

Carried 2,000 Miles to Compete with Ontario — A Lesson to Canadian Farmers.

(Toronto Telegram.)  
Strange, that right here in the garden of Canada so much imported fruit should be sold. At every dealer's it confronts one, neatly packed in boxes; grapes from California; peaches from the valleys of Idaho; peaches from Mormon farms in Utah; and apples picked in irrigated orchards on the barren hillsides of Colorado. "We have had no less than 60 car loads of White & Co. to the Telegram man who shipped from the 20th June," said Mr. Hycroft of White & Co. in the Telegram man who called at the Fruit Exchange at the foot of Yonge street. "It would run in value all the way from \$1,000 to \$1,700 a car, according to the market. Nearly all of it has been California stuff."

From Niagara  
Stacks of crates of melons, carloads of pears, tons of grapes from across the lake, great arrays of peaches in baskets from Niagara, mixed in with early apples and vegetables, covered the floor of the big building, making the air fragrant with their mingled odors.

Colorado Peaches  
It is about the height of the season for Canadian fruit. Shipments from the States have begun to fall off. And yet here was fruit that surprised one. IMAGINE PEACHES FROM FARAWAY COLORADO BEING ABLE TO INVADE OUR MARKET AND TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPETE WITH OUR HOME-GROWN AND SUPPOSEDLY UNRIVALLED PRODUCT.

The reporter inspected a pile of flat boxes labelled "Elbert's peaches from Colorado." In appearance they certainly equalled any Canadian grown fruit on the premises, with their uniformity of size, soundness, and the beautiful coloring of the skin.

"SELL FOR \$1.15 A BOX," observed the owner. "A box holds a good big basketful, too. I don't see that there can be much money in it for the grower, as THE DUTY AND FREIGHT COME TO ABOUT 80 CENTS."

Nearly were ranged long rows of choice Crawford's from Lincoln county. They were selling at \$1 a basket, out of which the grower had only to pay 5 cents express charges as against his western rival's 30.

California Apples  
"We get from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a box for these," said another dealer prying the lid off a case of California apples. He unwrapped a beautifully marked Gravenstein. "They are just twelve dollars, covered in each box, so you see they come high. But it's all choice fruit and they're certainly good keepers."

Nearly the same man had several barrels of Ontario's staple fruit; Golden, Wealthys and Gravensteins, in closely packed layers awaiting a purchaser.

"An off year for apples this," he observed. "I am asking from \$4 to \$4.50 a barrel for those, and that is a pretty steep price for early apples. The late ones will be quite as high too."

From British Columbia.  
One of the salesmen at the Exchange had the disposal of the fine collection of British Columbia fruit, which everyone so greatly admired at the exhibition.

"It went for a song," said my informant. "The crab-apples and pears were just about dead-ripe, and I pretty nearly gave them away. But for the apples I got fairly good prices. Each box contained about 3 1/2 pecks, and I sold them at \$1.40."

From Desert Land  
Outside of the samples displayed at the Exhibition, no British Columbia fruit has been sold here, but dealers predict a good future for it in this market. In taste and appearance it is almost identical with that imported from the western states. Practically all fruit from the far west is grown in arid climates, where horticulture without the aid of artificial watering would be impossible. The mountain-fed irrigation ditch is the sole means of supplying moisture to orchards in nearly all the large fruit-growing districts, and Torontonians who have travelled through the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia are familiar with the toy, fume-fed orchards, which dot the otherwise barren hillsides.

Want Tariff Raised  
Already there has been a movement on foot

among growers in the Pacific province to persuade the government to place a higher duty on fruit from the states, and in a measure to bar it from the Canadian market. AMERICAN PRODUCE, DESPITE THE TARIFF WALL, IS A SERIOUS COMPETITOR WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA IN THE PRAIRIE MARKET.

"It can't touch our Ontario fruit in favor," declared one dealer in the Exchange, pointing to a display of the western article, "BUT IT LOOKS GOOD, AND PEOPLE GO EVERYTHING ON LOOKS."

In this one article, republished from its own columns, the Times, and with it every other pro-Reciprocity organ which is attempting to deceive the farmer and fruit grower with the cry of "a larger free market," receives a complete and convincing answer to its foolish arguments. How can the Times reconcoiled this account of the tremendous competition which the Canadian fruit growers had to contend against only last season with a tariff wall to protect them with its attitude today? The thing is grotesque. It published the information last year that "American produce, despite the tariff wall, is a serious competitor with British Columbia in the prairie market," and today is making a most strenuous effort to persuade the Canadian grower that it is to his advantage to have this tariff wall in natural products removed altogether!

The farmers and fruit growers of Canada are not to be deceived by rubbish of this sort. They realize that even with a tariff to protect them they have to contend against invasions into their home market by their competitors in the United States. Take the description the Times gives us of the wholesale importations of fruit into Ontario last year and it is easy to picture the condition in which the farmers would find themselves under Reciprocity. Every province in Canada would be a dumping ground for cheap produce from the States. With this object lesson, which the pro-Reciprocity organ supplies, of what can be done and is being done today in a protected market there is no difficulty in deciding that the United States farmer and fruit grower alone will benefit by the "larger free market." "Keep the issue clear."

### MORE THAN ONE ISSUE.

The Hamilton Herald, discussing the issues of the election, agrees with the Montreal Witness, which, as it says, is a staunch supporter of the Laurier Government, that there are other issues in the present election than that of Reciprocity. The importance of this statement made by the Herald rests in the fact that the Herald has been strongly supporting Reciprocity.

The Witness admitted that there were other issues which could not well be passed over. There was the question of the regulation of public monopolies, the "restraint and control of predatory wealth," and reform of the banking laws. All of these should be considered. But more important still, said the Witness, was the fact that "the civil service, as we have seen from recent public scandals needs reformation." This allusion to the condition of the civil service by a Government organ is of considerable interest.

The Herald, while conceding the importance of the issues referred to by the Witness, believes there is another issue paramount to all of these. It says:—

In the Herald's opinion the prime minister's position on the important question of Canada's participation in Empire defence is a matter which will and ought to be considered by the electors. Sir Wilfrid is chiefly responsible for the enunciation of the doctrine of optional neutrality—the doctrine that Canada and the other British dominions need not give naval aid to Britain in an Empire war unless they want to. The electors would be justified in considering whether this position is a fair and honorable position and to regard it as an issue in the present campaign.

Indeed, there is every indication that the people of Canada intend to take into consideration, when they go to the polls in September, the Laurier policies at London and at Washington in their relation to and effect upon the national and imperial position of this country.

### PLAIN TRUTHS FOR CANADIANS.

(Hon. Champ Clark, leader of the Democrats in Congress.)

I am for it (Reciprocity) because I hope to see the day WHEN THE AMERICAN FLAG WILL FLOAT OVER EVERY SQUARE FOOT OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS CLEAR TO THE NORTH POLE.—They are people of our blood. They speak our language. Their institutions are much like ours. They are trained in the difficult art of self-government. My judgment is that if the treaty of 1854 had never been abrogated the chances of a consolidation of these two countries would have been much greater than they are now.

I do not have any doubt whatever that the day is not far distant when Great Britain will joyfully see all of her North American possessions become a part of this republic. THAT IS THE WAY THINGS ARE TENDING NOW.

Having said that much, I want to say another thing. I do not confine my support of reciprocity bills to this one. I am in favor of reciprocity treaties with the Central and South American republics, including Mexico. The quicker we get them the better off we will be. Of course, as between the two, if we had to have Reciprocity with Canada and not with those countries to the south, or with those countries to the south and not with Canada, I would take Reciprocity with Canada.

### Current Comment

(Montreal Gazette.)

The reputation of Mr. Adelard Lanctot as a candidate by the Liberals of Richelieu may mean more than the disappointment of an individual. Quebec has an interesting political history. In no way, moreover, is it more interesting than in the manner in which, when it thinks a party has become indifferent to the public conscience, its voters have shown a power to rise up and condemn the offenders. The breeze which blew Mr. Lanctot out of the candidature in Richelieu may be but the start of the gale that will sweep many other weak representatives into the realm of men condemned.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

If the Government dredges could be set to work removing the mountain of muck accumulated by the late Government, their services at present utilized as vote-catchers in several constituencies could not be discerned with a microscope.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

There is no doubt whatever that the demonstration of strength made by the Nationalist party has thrown a chill into the Government supporters in Quebec, and the chill is spreading.

(Montreal Herald.)

We have been informed by expert investigation what whisky is; we are investigating what beer is. As we have smoked a campaign cigar, we now want to know what tobacco is.

## POINTS ABOUT RECIPROCIITY

Old Conditions Have Passed and the Four Reasons which Produced Continentalists Have Died Natural Deaths

(By John V. Borne.)

The drain of population from Canada to the United States was the fundamental reason for such organizations as the Continental Association, of which the late Goldwin Smith was president. Mr. Smith, in a letter accepting the presidency, gave four reasons for the propaganda of the Association:—

1. The population was standing still.
2. The backward condition of the manufacturing industries and the inferiority of their production.
3. The condition of agriculture, our farmers barely making a living, while tenant farmers were considered clever to make ends even meet.
4. The exodus of young Canadian manhood to the United States.

There were two factors in Canadian development which the Continentalists did not see that the exodus to the United States would not continue indefinitely, because the unoccupied lands of the Republic would fill up, and Canada's turn would come. In the second place they did not realize that Canada was a country of practically unlimited producing power.

These two things together inevitably prevented the Continentalists from having a great vision of the future of Canada. They thought she would always be commercially dependent on the United States. They saw no future in which Canada could be the lynch-pin of an Empire more spacious and more splendid than the United States could ever be. They said "Go to, let us make the most of our neighbor." They did not know how to say "Go to, let us make the most of ourselves."

Property Purchases.  
Hermann Sullivan has purchased from the Fruton Land and Building Company the beautiful house, No. 1 Alexandra street.

Charles J. Callaghan has purchased from the same company a fine new residence erected by them on Champlain street, Lancauter.

There are street rumors to the effect that the block of vacant land between the Brown Paper Company's building and the garage, fronting on Canterbury street and running through to and facing upon Prince William street, belonging to Emerson & Fisher, has been sold to a syndicate; the price paid is said to be \$10,000. The lot is 55 feet wide and 200 deep.

The season of Liberal promises has arrived.

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Our rooms are so airy and well ventilated we do not know the weather is hot till we get outside.

Enter at once and get a good start before the rush comes.



Our rooms are so airy and well ventilated we do not know the weather is hot till we get outside. Enter at once and get a good start before the rush comes.

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## WOULD LIKE MR. WETMORE TO EXPLAIN HIS POSITION

"Kingston Liberal" Desires to Know where O. W. Wetmore Really Does Stand on Question of Reciprocity.

To the Editor of The Standard.  
Sir—Through your columns I would like to ask O. W. Wetmore of the Parish of Kingston, to explain his position on reciprocity. I have seen a recent issue of the Telegraph quoted him as saying he was not opposed to reciprocity, but that he had been approached by the Conservative party and asked to campaign against it. As I am a Liberal who has decided to vote against my party on reciprocity largely through the utterance and accredited utterances of Mr. Wetmore against the pact, I think it is only fair to myself and others that he should be given a chance to state his true position.

As I understand Mr. Wetmore's attitude it has been that reciprocity would ruin his market for the produce he raises. If he did not say this he is indeed a much maligned and misrepresented man.

I hope this will meet his eye and through your columns or the columns of the Daily Telegraph, he will deny or affirm without any equivocation, his true position in regard to this important matter.

Very truly yours,  
A KINGSTON LIBERAL.

## A COMPLAINT

To the Editor of The Standard:  
Sir—In these days of hustle and bustle, of automobiles and flying machines, it is well to remember that the true spirit of manliness is still that of "fair play." I wish to draw attention to the unfair and reckless way in which some automobilists drive over the country roads.

On last Sunday evening, at about 9:45 o'clock, an auto passed through Fair Vale toward St. John. It will be remembered that that evening was quite dark, faint starlight; and yet, the auto in question carried only one lamp which was in front. The car whirled recklessly without blowing any horn through a crowd of people returning from church, barely passing several teams, and bumping the wheel-hubs of one wagon, which, by the way, had cautiously turned well to one side. A number of ladies who were walking narrowly escaped being struck. To say that such behaviour denotes carelessness is putting it mildly. We can stand a dog barking, or an auto throwing dust very well, but when they drive us clear off the road it is too much.

We country people have our rights, and although our wagons are often loaded with pumpkins and cabbage heads, our rights are sometimes found in automobiles.

A COUNTRYMAN.  
Fair Vale, Aug. 22.

## AMUSEMENTS.

MISS. NANON WELCH, With "Baby Mine," which comes to the Opera House on Monday.

"Baby Mine." Margaret Mayo's uproariously funny play which comes to the Opera House next Monday for an engagement of four nights and one matinee, is now in its second year at the Vandeville Theatre, London, with the chances of running there forever, it also ran for one solid year at Daly's Theatre, New York. Laughter is said to never leave off in Baby Mine. It is a roar almost all the time, a tornado of humor scutum fun.

Baby Mine is just one uproarious joke. Its fun consists in its comical situations, its hilarious nonsensities, and the audience simply roars with glee with honest, healthy, side-aching laughter till the curtain falls, only to be raised again and again in answer to insistent calls. London, and more wholesome laughter than will echo through the Opera House next week has not been heard in many years, and the young lady of 17 can take her mamma to see Baby Mine, without the slightest misgiving. The sale of seats opens at the box office to-morrow morning.

Nickel Welcome to School Children.  
While the Nickel's programmes for the remainder of the week will be very enjoyable alike to young and old, they will be especially designed to suit the boys and girls who have been in the country during their school holidays. Every afternoon in addition to the three thousand feet of pictures—as per usual—there will be an additional cowboy and Indian story, the kind the children all like to see and which the youngest can follow closely.

The price is not large, but the Nickel people simply want to add a little extra zest to these home-again matinees. For the children all like these blissome competitions. Boys and girls are admonished to bring their sunburned faces with them, a spy at the door will select the worst cases.

The pictures for today and Thursday are: "The Geranium," a sweet filmed poem by the Vitaphone Co.

"The Prodigate," a story of the French-German war and a most hilarious comedy of the backwoods by O. Henry entitled "The Trapper's Five Dollar Note." Mr. and Miss Dudley are still pleasing everybody with their lovely singing numbers and the Orchestra is as usual most enjoyable.

The Grit organs are doing some very shrill whistling just now, to keep their courage up.

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**JOHN A. CAMPBELL, W. S. HOOPER,**  
President, Secretary,

TAFT WILL VETO THE COTTON BILL.  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—The cotton tariff revision bill was passed by the house late today. The bill was signed by Vice-President Sherman and Speaker Clark and sent to President Taft who will veto it. The senate adjourned until noon tomorrow and congress after hearing the president's veto message, will finally adjourn at 2 p. m.

The Grit organs are doing some very shrill whistling just now, to keep their courage up.

## STEAMSHIPS

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January 3, 1911